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STEAM ENGINES OR BOILER
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Saw Mills, Flouring Mills
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1862 SPRING TRADE: 1863

WEBER, WILLIAMS & TALE
JOBBERS,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Are now receiving the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT
of HATS to be found West of New York, comprising
all the latest styles and patterns.

HATS, CAPS

STRAW GOODS,

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, and PALM LEAF GOODS
including the new SLASHER HATS—all of which
will be offered at **REBATE** PRICES, for cash or a
prompt short credit.

CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS

From all sections of the West are especially invited
to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

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CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c

F. W. TUGHELT, Third Street, next door to
Gomb's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail Dealer
in Stationery, is just receiving a large stock of
winter-stocks, and is prepared to fill orders to any
taste, for
LIVE IMPORTED CIGARS
Masaco, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing
Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, Superior to any
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SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
a large assortment. These pipes are all the go now
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Office in McKinn's Block, Block, corner of Third
and Hennepin streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

All business met with me will receive prompt
personal attention. nov14:11

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WISCONSIN REGIMENTS AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.
A. L. Andrews, sister of the Sixteenth, arrived at Madison, Wis., on Friday evening last, having left there on Friday evening last. He had been at St. Paul, and returned to the morning of the battle commencing at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 22nd. The Madison Journal drives the following particulars from him with reference to the Wisconsin troops:
Lieutenant Colonel Fairchild was wounded at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 22nd. He was brought to the Landing about the time Mr. Andrews arrived. He was then taken to the hospital and died on the morning of the 23rd. He was brought to the Landing about the time Mr. Andrews arrived. He was then taken to the hospital and died on the morning of the 23rd.

ST. PAUL, SHAKOPEE, CARVER AND CHASKA EXPRESS PACKET.

CLARA HINE

Will make daily trips (Sundays excepted) between St. Paul and Carver, touching at an intermediate landing. Will arrive at St. Paul at 10 o'clock, A. M., and leave the lower levee at 10 o'clock, P. M., and the upper landing at 11 P. M.
Passengers traveling by this route will find time to take the morning packets for points down the river. St. Paul, April 23, 1862. ap23-4m

TAX SALES.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

De laqueur for lands for the year 1859, 1860 and 1861.
FUND LAC TOWNSHIP.
No. 1. 1/2 sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 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1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

NUMBER 99.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, APRIL 25.
SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Burnside's attack on the rebel force at Elizabeth City—accounts of which first came from the rebels, who claimed a victory—turns out to have been a success to our side.

A large rebel force is concentrating at Gordonsville, and there are intimations from Washington that a movement of the enemy on that city, by way of Manassas, is feared.

From New Mexico we have news that disposes the rebel story of some days ago, that Col. Canby had surrendered Fort Craig. Col. Slough, after fighting the recent battle, in which neither side gained any thing decisive, has fallen back to Fort Union. Col. Canby is attempting to form a junction with Col. Slough's command, to operate with their united forces. A bloody battle is expected.

At Yorktown the siege is progressing. From Tennessee we hear of the activity of Mitchell, and that large reinforcements had arrived at Pittsburg Landing.

We have nothing from Com. Foote's fleet.

MR. WHEELER'S LECTURE.

The brilliant lecture last night was a fitting finale of a course, which in its general success is without a precedent in the history of lectures in St. Paul.

Pennings this we do, with the weird influence of the lecturer's enchantment still upon us, we can hardly trust ourselves to speak of it as we feel. To the reader who did not hear it, our words would seem an extravagant panegyric; while to those who heard it, we should fail to do justice to any thing of its influence of thought and splendor of illustration.

The lecture was beyond all criticism in fullness of ideas and gorgeous luxuriance of imagery—the latter always and duly subordinated to the former.

Upon the intellectual canvas he filled the measure—if we know a simile from the painter—of Titian's maxims, the coloring of Titian. And we might add, the boldness and rapidity of execution that won for Titian the laurel wreath of the world.

There was no act of oratory—at times a nervous writhing that was almost painful to witness; no eloquence that had ever had the slightest training, though needing it much. Yet when the full tide of thought swept up, freighted with poetic beauty, filling and overflowing the soul of the earnest and utterly self-forgetting speaker, there was an eloquence that no art could add to, or imitate. There was then a transfiguration of countenance that shone with a light that is only fit by the fire of genius.

But we forget ourselves—we had not meant to essay any criticism or eulogium.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN MINNESOTA.

Since writing an introductory paragraph to a suggestion of the *State Atlas*, recommending the establishment of Military Hospitals at St. Anthony Falls, we have been favored with the following letter from the Assistant Surgeon General of the United States, with permission to publish it. The letter is to Surgeon J. H. Stewart, who has written the Surgeon General, urging the peculiar healthfulness of our climate, as shown by the army register kept at Fort Snelling, and the facility with which the sick and wounded of the Mississippi Department could be transported hither by water. Dr. Stewart set forth with truth and reason that the advantages of our high latitude during the summer months especially—the fine atmosphere, and the exemption from all malaria, or local diseases, such as prevail in the States below, in which our soldiers are campaigning, and the facilities that exist at Fort Snelling for hospital accommodations, leave no room to doubt the wisdom and expediency of bringing thousands of our wounded to Minnesota, where they could be restored in good health to the service in one-third the time that would be required in the latitude of St. Louis, and hundreds of valuable lives saved.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, April 15, 1862.
Sir:—Your communication of the 9th ult., having reference to the locating of a military hospital at Fort Snelling, has been received. I am instructed by the Surgeon General to inform you, in reply, that for the present ample accommodations have been provided for the sick. The beautiful and healthy site of Fort Snelling commends it for the purpose indicated, and should an emergency arise, the expediency of utilizing it will be fully considered.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(By order.) M. J. ASCH,
Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
Surgeon J. H. STEWART, M. V., St. Paul, Minnesota.

HOSPITALS AT ST. ANTHONY—A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We fully endorse the following suggestion of the *State Atlas*, and ask the attention of our members at Washington to it. A representation of the advantages of our climate for the sick would secure favorable action, we think, on the part of the Secretary of War.

At the Falls are three very large hotels, now vacant, which could be readily turned into so many hospitals for our sick and wounded soldiers. The Government can lease these buildings at very low terms. They are easily

to be fitted up to accommodate a thousand patients. Then what a blessed boon for the sick to be taken from the coming hot malarious summer of the South, all the way by boat, to this cool, health-giving climate. The chances for recovery to our Northern men sick in hospitals at St. Louis and below, will be at least doubled by removal to Minnesota.

SURVEYORS GENERAL IN THE TERRITORIES.

The following section, which we copy from the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation act of Congress, approved March 14, 1862, it will be seen, abolishes the office of Surveyors General in the Territories of Utah and Nevada. We presume this action was taken by Congress as a measure of economy. Hon. John W. North, Surveyor General of Nevada, is thus legislated out of office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July next, and until otherwise ordered by the President, the territories of Utah and Colorado shall constitute one surveying district, and the duties of surveyor general in said districts shall be performed by the surveyor general of Colorado, and the surveying districts of Nevada and California to the territory of California; the duties of the surveyor general of the former shall be performed by the surveyor general of California; and the duties of the surveyor general of the latter shall be performed by the surveyor general of California, under the instruction of the General Land Office.

THE OLD SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The New York *Tribune* makes the following historical resume of the siege of Yorktown in 1781, between the allied forces of America and France, under Washington and Rochambeau, and the entrenched British forces under Lord Cornwallis. The armies now in the same situation are of course upon a much larger scale, but the respective positions of the two contending bodies are very similar. The country rests in confidence that Cornwallis' fate awaits the rebels.

History repeats itself; and in the siege of Yorktown, in 1781, the British, having on a much larger scale, the repetition of the siege of 1781, to result, we cannot doubt, in like manner—in the triumph of Liberty over its enemies.

On the 28th of September, 1781, General Washington marched from Williamsburg, on the peninsula between the James and York rivers, for the even then old Yorktown. He was accompanied by Rochambeau, Chateaufort Du Portail of the French army. Lafayette was already in advance, and the point de Grasse lay off with the French fleet in Lynnhaven Bay. The army, including militia, amounted to about 16,000 men. The English army did not number more than 7,500.

The main body of the English, under Lord Cornwallis, was encamped in the open ground around the town, within a range of outer redoubts and field works calculated to command the general approach to the town. He was accompanied by Cornwallis, Beau Chateaufort Du Portail of the French army. Lafayette was already in advance, and the point de Grasse lay off with the French fleet in Lynnhaven Bay. The army, including militia, amounted to about 16,000 men. The English army did not number more than 7,500.

The allied army advanced upon the town—the Americans having the right and the French the left—and pressed on so eagerly that in the night of the 30th, Lord Cornwallis withdrew from his outer lines, and the works he had evacuated were next day occupied by the besieging army, which were stationed on the Gloucester side of the river, keeping up a vigorous blockade, which, after a sharp skirmish, terminating unfavorably for the British, they did not further attempt to interrupt.

On the night of October 5, the first parallel was opened within 600 yards of the British lines, and by the evening of the 9th several batteries and redoubts were completed, and the fire of the allies became very effective, compelling the enemy to may cease to withdraw his cannon from the embankments, and hot shot passing over the town, set fire to the Chesapeake, of 44 guns, and several transports, which were entirely consumed.

The second parallel was opened on the night of the 11th within 300 yards of the British lines, and the fire of the allies became very effective, compelling the enemy to may cease to withdraw his cannon from the embankments, and hot shot passing over the town, set fire to the Chesapeake, of 44 guns, and several transports, which were entirely consumed.

The third parallel was opened on the night of the 13th within 200 yards of the British lines, and the fire of the allies became very effective, compelling the enemy to may cease to withdraw his cannon from the embankments, and hot shot passing over the town, set fire to the Chesapeake, of 44 guns, and several transports, which were entirely consumed.

A part of the army were actually thus transported, when a violent storm arose, which put an end to the transportation of the rest of the army, and as soon as possible these sent over were brought back. On the morning of the 17th, the fire of the allies became so hot that the place was no longer tenable, and Lord Cornwallis asked a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and the appointment of commissioners to treat of surrender.

Gen. Washington replied that only for two hours could be consent to suspend hostilities, and transmitted at the same time three articles of capitulation as he would be willing to grant. Commissioners were appointed in conformity on the 18th, on both sides—Vigorous Moultrie and Col. Laurens on the side of the Allies; Col. DuRoi and Major Ross, on behalf of the English. They agreed upon certain articles, of which a rough copy only was made, but this Gen. Washington transmitted to Lord Cornwallis early on the 19th, expressing his expectation that the terms would be agreed to and signed by 11 o'clock, and that the garrison would march out by 2 p. m.

Accordingly at that hour the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, with their garrison, and the ships in their harbor with their crews, were surrendered to the land and naval forces of America and France. The army, artillery, arms, military chest, and public stores of every kind, were surrendered to Gen. Washington—the ships and seamen to Count de Grasse; the total number of prisoners, excluding seamen, rather exceeded 7,000 men, among whom were two generals, thirty one field officers

three hundred and twenty six captains and subalterns, &c. The negotiation for surrender was opened on the evening day after breaking ground, and the capitulation was signed on the 19th day.

The military and naval forces surrendered as "prisoners of war"—the artillery, arms, accoutrements, and military chest and public stores of every denomination, to be delivered up unimpeded—the garrison to march out at 2 o'clock, to a place appointed in front of the post, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating—they are then to ground their arms and return to their camp—officers to retain their side arms, and officers and soldiers to keep their private property, and no part of their baggage or papers to be subject to search or inspection. The spot on which this memorable surrender was made is well known. It is designated in a plan of the siege, and is soon, we may trust, to be rendered more memorable by a like surrender of a much larger army—and thus combine in one glorious memory two great victories on the same ground.

Gov. DONNELLY'S LECTURE.—Very early last evening there was in Minneapolis an audience larger and better in quality than that which met last week under the direction of the Soldiers' Aid Society, to listen to a lecture from Lieut. Gov. Donnelly upon the War. And never did an audience go away better pleased. The lecture embraced a sketch of the rise and progress of the war, of the underlying principles thereof, and the probable result. It abounded in comprehensive and philosophic thoughts expressed in a dispassionate, finished and statesman-like style peculiar to Mr. Donnelly. It was delivered in a deliberate and emphatic way, just as every man should speak who knows what he has to say. The noble and strictly truthful eloquence, pronounced upon President Lincoln, was received with the profoundest satisfaction by every one present. The lecture, especially toward its conclusion, contained some elaborate and rather excessive eulogiums of the several nationalities embraced in the Northern army. These passages had the desired effect of obtaining the immediate applause of the audience, but they were not in keeping with the profoundest satisfaction by every one present. The lecture, especially toward its conclusion, contained some elaborate and rather excessive eulogiums of the several nationalities embraced in the Northern army. These passages had the desired effect of obtaining the immediate applause of the audience, but they were not in keeping with the profoundest satisfaction by every one present.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL ABOUT PRISONERS.—Captain Sammers, yesterday received a letter from Commissary General Taylor, requiring him to furnish rations for prisoners at Fort Snelling. The requisition does not state the number of prisoners or when they will arrive. We should suppose, however, that as Gen. Taylor has made the demand for "feed," some of them will be along very soon.

Captain C. L. STEPHENSON, Supervising Inspector of steamboats in this district, arrived yesterday, on official business.

S. C. TENNIS, Esq., mail route agent on the Milwaukee, yesterday brought us "this" copy papers in advance of the mail. In these times of mail failures such attentions are doubly welcome.

PERSONAL.—Martin Drew, Esq., one of our old citizens, and a well known mechanic of St. Paul, yesterday left for California by way of New York and Panama. May fortune and good luck attend him!

W. J. SMITH & Co., advertise this morning their new stock of boots and shoes. As they are obliged to keep a large stock for their wholesale trade, we should think they could suit almost every one.

LECTURE AT MINNEAPOLIS.—Judge Palmer will lecture before the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Minneapolis, this evening, at the Court House. Subject: "Vision and Visionaries."

The reputable and well established banking house of Hewson & Barnes is dissolved and its affairs being honorably and satisfactorily wound up. Mr. Barnes, who has been the active partner in the firm, is well and favorably known in this city, and our good wishes follow him wherever he goes.

Mr. Barnes, as appears by his card in another column, will hereafter be found at the bank of Thompson Brothers, with whom he merges his capital and business. The high character and large business facilities of this well known firm, will be increased by the addition of Mr. Barnes' capital and by his presence in the concern.

PORT SNELLING, April 23, 1862.
To the Editor of the St. Paul Press:

Please allow us the pleasure of acknowledging, through your columns, the receipt of a number of articles for the Hospital of the Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers.

From the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society of Shakopee, a quantity of delicacies and \$10 in cash. From the Ladies' Aid Society of Minneapolis, a quantity of jellies, wine, dressing, gloves, socks, bandages and lint. From the Ladies of St. Anthony, a rocking chair, bandages, towels, sheets, and a roll of old muslin—all of which are gratefully received. We must plead *onerous duties* as the reason for our seemingly neglecting to publish a receipt of the above articles.

Yours, &c.,
F. E. ETHERIDGE,
Surgeon Fifth Reg't,
V. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Surgeon.

ABOUT THE MAILS.—People are naturally grumbling because of the present irregularity of the Eastern mails. It is generally known that the St. Paul & La Crosse Pack Company have the contract for carrying the daily through mails. This they have failed to do so far, but we are assured they will be prepared to commence punctually the first of next week.

Meantime, the derangement and irregularity has not been the fault of Captain Davidson and the line he represents. Some two weeks ago, it will be recollected, the party that contracted with his company to carry the mails daily—the United States Government—seized one of their fastest and best boats, for transportation purposes, below St. Louis. This act, which, however, no loyal citizen should complain, deranged all the company's plans; and it has taken them up to this time to arrange their business after the serious disappointment incident to losing the Moses McCallister.

RIVER NEWS.—The river continues to fall gradually, but the height of water is still such as to seriously impede business on the levee.

The boats in port yesterday were the Isasca, Milwaukee, Keokuk, Clara Hine, and Antelope.

The Isasca, of the Prairie du Chien and Dunleith line, came in upon her first trip yesterday morning, with a heavy freight. She was from St. Louis, and was in Governor transportation limbo at that city for a day or two, but finally, after hard work, got away. Captain J. Y. Hurd sailed the Isasca, with Messrs. Hamilton and Eaton as Clerks. She left for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

The Northern Belle, of the La Crosse line, after having been thoroughly repaired and refitted at La Crosse, will take her place in the line on Saturday. She will be up in time to leave on Sunday.

The Keokuk, of this line, came up yesterday, but only succeeded in bringing the mail due the day previous. The railroad track at Portage had not been fully repaired when she left, and the trains were irregular. All this, however, by this time, the Keokuk went down at four o'clock p. m.

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.
WINSTON'S LINE.

From General Burnside.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON THE REBELS AT ELIZABETH CITY.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Captain Cutting, of General Burnside's staff, arrived here to-day with dispatches to the Government. He states that Gen. Reno commanded the national forces at the late reconnaissance to Elizabeth City. Capt. Cutting gives the following particulars of the battle:

On the 17th inst., Gen. Reno left Newbern and proceeded to Ramoth Island, from which place he took about 2,000 men and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be concentrating themselves. The English and French troops made up the force which they had in a trap of their own making.

Our troops immediately formed and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. We then immediately took possession of the town, and after remaining a few hours, retired to the main army.

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FROM HAVANA.

REBEL DEFENSES AT NEW ORLEANS EXAGGERATED.

News from Mexico.

THE FRENCH TO MARCH AGAINST THE CAPITAL.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, April 24.
The Spanish fleet frigate Isabel Caceres has arrived from Havana, the 17th. The *Diario* states that persons direct from New Orleans report the rebel defenses much exaggerated; that Forts Jackson and St. Philip have been abandoned and the cannon taken away, and there is nothing to prevent the Federal fleet from sailing to New Orleans.

The *Diario* does not touch for the truth of these reports.

After an unsatisfactory conference between the allied commanders, the French General decided to march his division against the city of Mexico, taking upon himself the responsibility. The English and Spanish plenipotentiaries thereupon decided to withdraw their troops.

It is stated that the French Government is ready to give every satisfaction to the allies in the matter of claims, but will not listen to the idea of a monarchy, and in case the allies advanced to the capital, would retire from it.

New York, April 24.
The steamers Arizona and Wm. G. Hughes, from New Orleans, arrived at Havana on the evening of the 17th, with 2,000 bales of cotton.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

A BLOODY BATTLE EXPECTED.

PORT MANSUR (New Mexico) April 18.
[Corr. Missouri Republican].—Colonel Slough, after the battle at Apache Canon, fell back and took position at Bernard Springs, forty five miles south of Fort Union. This was deemed the strategic point, being within supporting distance of Fort Union—a position to harass the enemy and form a junction with their army when they should leave Fort Craig, three hundred miles south. We had been there one day, when Col. Canby sent from Fort Craig his Assistant Adjutant General, with prearranged orders to Col. Slough to fall back with his column to Fort Union, which was immediately obeyed. It would seem that he applied the enemy in the Apache Canon 48 hours before he was believed at first.

We have reliable information that we killed over one hundred men, including six officers, and wounded over two hundred men. We have now as prisoners at Fort Union, 21 officers and 82 privates.

The enemy immediately fell back to Santa Fe, and are again, it is believed, concentrating in their old position at Albuquerque.

Yesterday an express arrived from Col. Canby, stating that he would leave Fort Craig on the 31st of March, if the enemy is in the vicinity of Albuquerque. With ordinary traveling, Col. Canby is in their immediate vicinity, and as our column,

THE BEST OF THE SEASON.

I have just received by Burbank's Express a very splendid

BALMORAL BOOT!

Also a very fine

Double Sole Lasting Gaiter.

And some more Children's best BALMORALS. These Goods must be seen to be appreciated.

Samuel Kilpatrick.

Opposite the International Hotel,
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EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY



DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STAMK OIL EVAPORATORS
(PATENT STAMP MILLS)
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and Descriptions,
Prices, &c. Also,
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION,
The numbers to mention.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. E. Agents wanted everywhere. *un3dwy*

Merchants' Dispatch
Fast Freight Line,
Owned and managed by the
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

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All overcharges settled by J. G. & H. C. Bur-
bank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
un265ly

J. B. BRADEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Iron. Nails. Steel.

**HARDWARE, PITTSBURGH COAL, AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS, &c.**

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

*Kentington, Sligo & Avelle Bar Iron, Cast
Iron, Cast Steel, Cast Steel, Cast Steel,
Steel, Springs, Axes and other Carriage Trim-
mings, Carriage Axles, Carriage Springs,
New Glue, Glass, Doors and
Blinds, Rock Island, Clapper and
SAINTS PATENT STEEL RAILROAD RAILS,
All the best quality, warranted to give satisfaction
and to stand the test of time. Also a large stock
for cash.*

*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware and Coal
streets, St. Paul, Minnesota. 66-10-11*

**TO THE PROPRIETORS OF
BILLIARD ROOMS.**

*Send to Headquarters and Name from Five to
Twenty per cent, and receive the Best Article
of anything in the Billiard
line you may want.*

Having received the sole agency of this State for
the

PHILIAN & COLLENDER'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD

With combination cushions, I take this method to say
to you that I have the best of the Billiard Table
made with Marble and Flatness at New York prices
I want added. Persons desiring to purchase will be
furnished by

I am prepared to reframe and fit up tables with
the celebrated Billiard Cushions and also short tables
to go to any part of the State to fit up Rooms, for
Billiard, Pool, and other games. Also Billiard
Taps, &c. according to demand. Billie re-
framed and fitted up tables for the following

H. G. BROWN, JR.,
Metropolitan Hall, Bridge Square, St. Paul,
35-41
1862 SPRING TRADE. 1862

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE
JOBBERS,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
We are receiving the LARGEST and BEST ASSORT-
ED STOCK to be found West of New York, compris-
ing many new styles of
HATS, CAPS
STRAW GOODS,
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, and PALM LEAF GOODS
Including, 5000 DOZEN SHANKER HOODS—all of which
will be offered at UNITED PRICES, for cash or on
approved short credit.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
From all sections of the West are especially invit-
ed to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
To which prompt personal attention will be given as
satisfaction guaranteed.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

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MILES & ARMOUR,
Commission Merchants
Real Warehouse, foot of East Water st.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FRED T. MILES. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.
REFER TO
Thompson Bros., Bankers: Temple & Beacore
& H. E. Y. Bell.
mark 2dm

Tobacco
CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUGHER, Third Street, next door
Gentry's Book Store, Wholesale and Retail
Tobacco, Cigars, &c., is just receiving his fall
winter stock, and is prepared to fill orders to any
extent.

FINE IMPORTED CIGARS,
Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and Chewing
Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any
in the city.

THE BEECHER BROS. ROOF PIPES,
a large assortment. These pipes are all the best on

F. W. THORNTON,
Third street, next door to Cemb's Book Store.
St. Paul, Nov. 11. : nov11:11

J. M. FREEMAN, ATTORNEY
AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Practices in all
Courts of this State and in the United States
Court.
Office in Mulligan's Phoenix Block, corner of Third
and Washington streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.
All business left with me will receive prompt
personal attention. up91 d4w7

EW GROCERY HOUSE IN OT DAM

362 SPRING TRADE 1862

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower, (formerly Listermore & Cooley) St. Louis, established 1842.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, WINES,
LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.
JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & Third) ST. PAUL,
TERMS CASH.
COOLEY, TOWER & CO.
Give the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and
desiring GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES to their
LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK

to which liberal additions will be made upon the opening of navigation.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES,

Without, in many cases, adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

—

J. B. SLICHTER,

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, LOWE & CO. would be happy to send and receive bids

finds in his new position.
SAINT-Paul, March 6, 1862
 CARRON—300 **BARRELS** including
 Hard and Soft-shell Blauche, Villiers
 & Co., No. 1.
 DUNN, Y. TWIS, & CO.
 CARBON—500 **BARRELS**, **BENT**
 Cans, including a few barrels of the celebrated
 Expanding Oil.
 COOLEY TOWER & CO.'S.
 CORNAGE—200 **COILS** **JANILL**
 Dute & Co., 200 Corns Twine, Ave. de
 St. COULET, C. & CO.
 COFFEE—150 **BAGS** **ROJON** **IND**
 Laces, prime, in pack's-Moutou du, very choice,
 and 100 **BAGS** **IND** Laces, 1st quality.
 SPICES—300 **BARRELS** **PEPPER** and
 Spice; also Nutmegs, Quercus, Cassia, Ginger,
 Peau d'Ange, and other "exotiques" Ave. de
 St. COULET, C. & CO.
 TIGARS—200 **BARRELS**, **P. R. C.**

ad, Powdered, for sale at lowest market rates
 by **COOLEY TOWER & CO.**
STARCH-150 HOPS-LEAD HALF
 boxes (family), for sale at low rates, by
COOLEY TOWER & CO'S
DRIED APPLES-WE HAVE
 about 100 sacks of prime quality on hand at
 lowest rates, at
COOLEY TOWER & CO'S

Wm. Illingworth,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
 AND
TOWN CLOCK BUILDER.
 SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK
JACKSON ST., SAINT PAUL.

Having had over thirty years experience in the best
 Hatch Factories in England and America, he feels
 himself competent to do anything in his line a little
 prior to any other establishment in the northwest.
AG-N. B. Persons wishing to perfect themselves
 in the business will be received under instruction on
 moderate terms. Fine work done and Clock and
 Hatch Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. mrs9

St. Paul Vinegar Works,
NO. 4 SIBLEY STREET.



Palmer's Pure Vinegar.

We would call the attention of all who are interested in the manufacture and sale of PURE VINEGAR to our stock manufactured under patent to John Palmer. We have on hand a better article of Vinegar than ever before offered for sale in the northwest, and we are prepared to send to any part of the State at reasonable rates.

COUNTRY DEALERS

do not pay by direct of us should be particularly
of Palmer's Pure Vinodol," when ordering
in wholesale dealers in St. Paul.

CONSUMERS

should in all cases ask for PALMER'S PURE VINODOL

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

For sale by all the Grocers in the city who desire
keep GOOD ARTICLES for sale. Try it, it will
be sold by no other.

Dr. B. Reid, M. D., F. R. S. E., Practical Chemist,
and author of numerous works on Chemistry,
the Health &c.

I hereby certify, that I have examined the vine-
nol of this city, and find it to be of this
have found it of excellent quality and free from
the vine-nol ingredients.

D. B. REID, M. D.
St. Paul, Dec. 1892.

at wholesale or retail at our works on Shibley st.
March 31, 1893. C. C. LEWIS & Co.

FAIRBANKS'

 STANDARD
S C A L E S
OF ALL KINDS
AIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
278 La Salle St. Chicago
In St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK.
Buy only the genuine. a20-11

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
E. C. BELOTE, Proprietor.
CORNER OF TENTH AND JACKSON STREETS
SAINT PAUL, MINN.
66-16a

New Military Boots

NEW ~~Illustrated~~ BOOKS:

177—
Nation's Manual and Form Book—an exceedingly
usable book for officers.

178—
The Science of War with Maps, translated
from the French by Capt. Mendell, U. S. A.
Army Regulations and U. S. Infantry Tactics.

Just received at **THE BOOKSTORE.**

1

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 29 1862.

NUMBER 102.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents its advertisements to a larger and more valuable readership than any other.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Another glorious achievement in the history of the war! Another splendid triumph of the skill, courage and prowess of the national army! There can be no doubt whatever of the fact. The news of this morning is too circumstantial, and agrees so entirely with what had previously been said about the reduction of Fort Jackson, and the passage of our fleet up to the Crescent City.

SAVANNAH, GA.

The reduction of another Fort Jackson beside the one below New Orleans, renders the immediate capture of the city of Savannah, Georgia, certain. Fort Jackson was a new fort erected by the rebels for the defence of Savannah.

ANOTHER ST. PAUL HERO FALLS IN BATTLE.

By the following letter from Maj. Belknap, of the 15th Iowa Regiment, Mr. J. W. Pennington, of this city, was advised of the death of his son, Lieut. Jesse B. Pennington, killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Lieut. Pennington entered the service in the 15th Regiment Iowa Volunteers at Clinton. He was 23 years of age; to day being his birthday. He had resided for a number of years with his parents at the Franklin House, on the St. Anthony road, until about a year ago. He was a young man of energy of character, exemplary moral qualities, and high patriotic impulses. We deeply sympathize with his stricken parents. His death adds another name to the roll of heroes that St. Paul has contributed to the cause of our country.

GAZETTE OF THE PRESS.

St. Paul, Minn., April 29, 1862.

J. W. Pennington, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir: It is with a mournful satisfaction that I enclose to you a lock of the hair of your gallant and lamented son, taken from his head the day after the contest in which his regiment was engaged. Our regiment arrived here at 4 o'clock in the morning, and at a little after nine went into action, retiring from the field with a loss of 22 killed and 160 wounded. Lieut. J. W. Pennington, your son, and 24 Lieut. Hamilton, of Company I, being the commissioned officers killed, and Captain Hendrick and Lieut. Fisk being prisoners.

On Monday, the day after the fight, a detachment of the regiment under the command of Lieut. Hunt, of Company G, visited the battle ground, buried the dead, and procured from each of them a lock of hair. You can therefore rely on the enclosed as being genuine.

In performing this sad and final duty to the memory of your son, permit me to say that an acquaintance commenced when he first came to Keokuk ripened into friendship and grew into esteem. He was a true soldier—an honorable man and a Christian gentleman. I cherished his friendship while living, and I revere his memory now when he sleeps in a soldier's grave. Though he be dead, it is a proud honor to his relatives to know that he fell bravely fighting in the battle that conquered Beauregard. His grave is marked like the others, with a wooden slab with his name, rank and date of death, but should you purpose to remove his remains, it had better be done at once. Present to the deceased Lieutenant's relatives my sympathy, and accept for yourself assurances of my condolence and esteem.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

W. W. BELKNAP,

Maj. 15th Reg. Iowa Vols.

Accorded.—In the trial of Mrs. Brown for attempt to murder in Steele county, reported in the Press a few days ago, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

NEWTON SCOTT, of the Third Minnesota Regiment, died in the Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., on the 21st inst., of remittent fever, and on the 31st, L. S. Hamilton, of the same regiment, died of congestion of the brain.

A dispatch from Washington announces the arrival at Hampton Roads, on the 24th, of the new iron-clad gunboat Galena, built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is said to be stronger and more effective than the Monitor. We now have three iron-clad naval batteries at Hampton Roads, to give the rebel Merrimack a greeting should she again venture out of those waters—the Monitor, the Galena and the Naugatuck. The latter is armed with the Stevens battery, but her efficiency is yet to be satisfactorily tested.

THE MINNESOTA FOURTH REGIMENT.—A special dispatch to the Chicago Times from St. Louis, on last Thursday, says:

"The steamer Sackler State arrived this morning, having on board six companies of the 4th Minn. regiment—Col. John B. Sanborn, late Adjutant General of Minnesota, commanding. The remaining four companies of the regiment, accompanied by a battery of artillery and a company of sharpshooters, are expected in a few hours."

SIXTY-NINTH ONTO.—This fine regiment passed down the river Sunday, on its way to "Dixie." It is in command of Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, and Parson Brownlow has been appointed as Chaplain. He has accepted the position, and will join the regiment as soon as he gets out his book.—Louisville Journal, 22d.

Letters from Paris say Napoleon has appointed a military and naval commission, since the Monitor and Merrimack fight, to study the iron-clad subject thoroughly with a view of turning it to practical account.

NEWS ITEMS.

Secretary Wallis has called on all commanding squadrons, blockading vessels, etc., for information in regard to vessels running the blockade. Their reports are to be laid before Congress.

The action of the House Republican caucus and of the Senate insures the passage of a confiscation bill, reaching rebel leaders in civil, military and naval service.

The Senate on the 24th inst. passed a bill recognizing the governments of Hayti and Liberia: Senators McDougal, Latham and Henderson, Democrats, voting for it.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, prophesied a negro representative from that government would appear on the Senate in less than twelve months.

Official advices received at Washington from Gen. Shields fully confirm the evacuation of the Valley of Virginia by the rebels. The latter have retreated across the mountains to join the rebel forces at Gordonsville.

Gen. Sigel has recovered from his recent illness, and will take the field again in a few days. It is rumored that he is to have command of a division under Gen. Halleck in Tennessee.

Much indignation is manifested in St. Louis by the abolitionists, at the arrest and close confinement of Col. Johnson. They assert that the arrest was made by General Denver, Sturgis and Mitchell, through malice and hatred of Johnson's anti-slavery course, and not on account of any military derelictions.

Business between St. Louis and Tennessee is becoming quite brisk. Boats are running regularly to Nashville, Clarksville and Pittsburg Landing, carrying all kinds of merchandise.

Col. Henry Olmsted and Lieut. Col. Wideneyer, of the Second Missouri Artillery, waited on Maj. Gen. Sigel on the 24th inst., and in behalf of the California Fusiliers, of San Francisco, California, presented to him a magnificent national flag.

Gen. Sigel responded in an appropriate manner, thanking the donors, and pledging himself to defend the flag at the sacrifice of every personal interest.

The convict Toole, who murdered the warden of the Weathersfield, Connecticut, prison, says he did it to be hung; the life imprisonment to which he was condemned had become insupportable to him.

Thackeray has retired from the editorial chair of the Cornhill Magazine. In his valedictory he says: "While the present tale of 'Philip' is passing through the press, I am preparing another, on which I have worked at intervals for many years past, and which I hope to introduce in the ensuing year."

The President on Monday met with an accident while returning in his carriage from the Navy Yard. The horses became frightened near the Capitol, and a serious casualty was only prevented by running the carriage into the bank. Fortunately the President escaped unhurt.

The wife of Gov. Harvey was at the State Capitol, Madison, when the dispatch was received announcing the sad death of her husband, Adjutant General Gaylord and Mr. Sawyer, her brother-in-law, attempted to accompany her home, and told her that a rumor had been received that gave her anxiety in regard to the Governor. As Gen. Gaylord was attempting to conceal the full extent of the calamity, she stopped while they were walking through the park, and said: "Tell me if he is dead?" While he evaded a direct reply, she read the fatal news to the expression of his face, and dropped senseless upon the walk.

No rebel bulletin or journal has yet dared to tell their claps that they left the body of their ablest general and commander-in-chief dead on the battle field. On the contrary, they pretend to have brought it off and to mutilate sending it to New Orleans. Beauregard's request for permission to bury his dead was indignantly refused by a hope that he thus might get possession of Johnston's body and carry it off. But for this he would have spared himself the humiliation and his people the knowledge that he was driven pell-mell from the battle field and dared not return to it otherwise than on leave.

After a careful and thorough canvass of the Senate by the friends of the bankrupt bill, they declare that there is a large majority in favor of that measure in that body; and that a number of Senators, among them Senators Collamer, Grimes, Harris, Trumbull, McDougal and Carlisle, express a willingness to take speedy action upon it. The time has now arrived, they assert, when a judicious and general bankrupt law, favoring both the debtor and creditor interested, should be promptly passed in order to relieve that large class of individuals whose business has been prostrated by the rebellion.

There is as yet no sure prospect of the passage of the tax bill. There are some who believe that it will at last be postponed with the bankruptcy bill until the next session. At least, from present indications, that is as likely to be the result as anything. Many members desire to know what their constituents think on the subject before they impose the tax; and the opinions of the Senate and House on matters connected with the bill appear to differ widely. The bill that passed the House will be so amended in the Senate that, even if it passes, the House will hardly be likely to agree to the alterations made.

George Peabody, the American banker in London, whose magnificent gift of £150,000 to the poor of that city has excited so much comment and praise from the London press, has, during his successful business career, given away to charitable

objects no less than one million eight hundred thousand dollars. He is a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, and a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, his ancestors having emigrated from St. Albans to New England in 1635. He began life poor, as an office boy, when eleven years old. At fifteen he was a merchant, and at twenty-seven partner in a Baltimore house, with branches both at New York and Philadelphia. In 1837 he went to England, and, entering the banking business in London, has since then remained there.

Mr. Wigfall is reported from Richmond as saying that the South would conquer peace at Philadelphia.

Mr. Mercer reports that the Richmond officials are hard up, but dragging. They have no tea, coffee, wine or beer.

The new slave trade treaty with Great Britain authorizes commanders of vessels of war of each nation, specially commissioned for that purpose, to board and search merchant vessels of either nation in specified waters, on reasonable presumption that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, subject to payment from damages for loss and detention arising from mistakes. Any one of the following marks to constitute presumption and authorize the seizure of the vessel: Hatches with open gratings, an unusual number of bulkheads, spare planks for the second or third deck, masts, an unusual quantity of water, water casks, masts, cooking apparatus, provisions and clothing beyond what is necessary for the crew or men-of-war in the manifest as a part of the cargo. The treaty consists of three mixed comities of justice, consisting of citizens of both countries, at Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope and New York, for adjudication upon vessels seized.

The captain, crews and owners, are to be tried according to the laws of the country to which the vessel belongs.

There are men among the Berdan sharpshooters who pay to stay at home and work their farms while they lie in the rifle pits before Yorktown, exposed to the vicissitudes of weather and war, waiting for a chance to pick off a rebel gunner. Such patriotism and zeal is worthy of the highest praise.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Dr. Reiser for late Louisville, Chicago and Milwaukee papers.

REMOVED.—We learn that Elder Channey Hobart, Chaplain of the Third Minnesota Regiment, has resigned on account of ill health.

STILL THEY COME.—Some sixty or seventy more Canadians arrived by the Keokuk and Frank Steele on Sunday on their way to the Northwestern gold mines.

THE MINNESOTA STEAM COMPANY are engaged largely in carrying emigrants to the Northwestern gold mines. Several of the Canadian party which arrived on Sunday will have this morning.

KILPATRICK, at the corner of Seventh and Jackson streets, has received his spring stock of boots and shoes, for men, ladies and children. Kilpatrick always has one of the best stocks in market, and sells at the very cheapest rates.

RUSSELL'S SHARPshooters.—The Sharpshooters arrived in Chicago all right on Thursday morning at five o'clock by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and departed the same morning by the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne for Washington.

STRENGTHENED FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—It is reported at Galena that the government has made a requisition on the Minnesota Packet Company for boats to transport troops down the river.—Chicago Times.

More probable, if anything, to transport rebel prisoners up the river.

RAILROAD LOSS.—The Frank Steele brought up about fifty tons of iron for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, on Sunday night. It was being hauled upon the track yesterday, and track-laying was resumed. The iron to finish the road to St. Anthony, is nearly all at La Crosse, and will arrive as fast as the boats can bring it up.

GOOD FOR HOUSTON!—The Treasurer of Houston county has paid into the State Treasury \$8,000 of war tax. Houston is the first of the important counties of the State that has "come to tax." None of the tax is due till the first of June, but it is pleasant to see our patriotic citizens thus early coming forward. What county speaks next?

GOODS COMING IN.—Among the numerous arrivals of goods in the grocery line, no establishment has received this spring larger additions to its former stock than that of Cooley, Tower & Co., Jackson street, below Third. Their new advertisements this morning are worthy of notice on the part of city and country dealers. They have everything new and fresh and of the best quality.

RECRUITS FOR THE FIRST AND SECOND.—The Frank Steele yesterday took down 38 recruits, under charge of Captain Smith, and 12 for the Second, under charge of Captain Western. The former go directly to the lines in front of Yorktown, and the latter to Louisville, thence to the headquarters of the Second, wherever that may be. Mark Hendricks, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, again went down to pilot the boys through to Chicago.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Mr. Emme, the General Agent of this road, came up on the Itasca yesterday. He informs us that the damages occasioned by high water, near Portage, mentioned by us a few days since, have been repaired, and that the trains are now running on time. The through express train due at La Crosse at 3:30 a. m., on Sunday morning arrived at 5 o'clock on that morning. After this delay there would be no further detention.

PERSONAL.—Major Howard Stansberry and family arrived by the Itasca yesterday, and we understand contemplate remaining in St. Paul.

O. B. Hensley, Esq., of the Mankato Independent, was in the city yesterday, having just returned from a short visit to Washington. We regret to see him suffering from a somewhat painful though not serious accident, which he encountered at the high-water break on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

SALE OF BANK SECURITIES.—The Minnesota seven per cent. bonds (Railroad) upon which the circulation of the Central Bank of New Orleans was based, realized 19 1/2 of the sale ordered in New York by Auditor McElrath on the 18th inst. The last sale of this description of securities, was the Bank of St. Paul was closed out, was at 17 1/2.

The outstanding circulation of the Central Bank is \$4,200. The Auditor is prepared to redeem it at 30 cents on the dollar.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE CAPT. W. H. ACKER.—Mr. Nichols, our Postmaster, yesterday received the following telegram from Hon. Henry Ackers, dated at Burlington, Iowa:

"On board the Hawkeye State, with William's remains. Will arrive Thursday morning. Henry Ackers."

It has been suggested that the numerous friends of our late fellow-citizen meet at the Mercantile Library Rooms this afternoon at four o'clock, to make proper arrangements for the funeral. It will probably take place in a day or two after the arrival of his remains. So gallant and so faithful a soldier of the Republic should receive the highest honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens when conveyed to his final resting place. We also suggest that Lieut. Col. Hubbard be prepared to give a proper military escort on the occasion.

RETURNED FROM WASHINGTON.—Our Indian Agents who have been absent at Washington on business connected with their tribes, are returning home. Major Webb, of the Lake Superior Chippewas, has been in the city some days.

Major St. A. D. Balcombe, the Winnebago Agent, arrived from Washington by the Frank Steele on Sunday night. As an incident connected with the return of this popular and efficient officer, for the purpose of making some comments proper at this time, we reproduce the following paragraph from the Mankato Independent, published in our last issue:

TRADE WITH THE WINNEBAGOS.—We learn by private advices from Washington, that the late decision of Commissioner Dole, allowing half breeds to trade on Indian Reservations without license, has been reversed by the Secretary of the Interior. We also learn that the order allowing Asa White and Henry Foster to trade with the Winnebagoes until thirty days after the next payment, has been revoked.

The original decision also included the right of Indians as well as mixed bloods to trade without license—all of which has been reversed, very properly and legally we think, by Secretary Smith.

We further learn that the revocation of the licenses of Messrs. White and Foster is accompanied by the confirmation of those of Messrs. Hawley and Habbell, two well known citizens of Mankato, who were granted the privilege to trade some months since by Major Balcombe.

We are also happy to learn that a batch of malignant and false charges trumped up against Major Balcombe to effect his removal, or at least to destroy his influence as a thorough and competent officer, have been met at the proper quarter and thoroughly refuted. With a degree of political insanity that we have rarely known equaled, the late Democratic Agent who was removed on the change of Administration—as he had a right to expect he would be—has been endeavoring the whole of the past year to get reinstated. To accomplish this end, he and his particular "friends"—the old traders—have been at work framing the most malignant charges—amounting really to a systematic persecution—against Major Balcombe. Their well laid schemes have blown up, just as such wickedness always does.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MAY.—The lover of variety in literature must be uncommonly hard to please if he cannot find one or more articles to his taste among the sixteen papers in prose or verse in the May number of the Atlantic. If he is fond of solid reading he will find it in the initial paper, "Man Under Sealed Orders," by Rev. J. Treadwell Walden; "Spirits," by Mrs. L. M. Child; "Salpêtre, as a Source of Power," by Prof. A. A. Hayes; "Hindrance," by David A. Wasson, and "The Statesmanship of Kitchener," by Prof. A. D. White. Should he look for information in a popular form, he has only to turn to the charming paper of Prof. Agassiz, "Methods of Study in Natural History," and Mr. C. C. Hazard's gossip military magazine, "Weather in War." Does he fancy a light humorous sketch, he will find such a one in "My Garden," by Miss M. A. Dodge; or a story, he will, we think, be suited by Miss Prescott's "South Braker," a powerful tale of common life on the New England seaboard. In the way of poetry, we commend them to Mr. Emerson's "Timmouse," a bit of transcendental nature worship worthy to be remembered with the "Humble Bee," Mrs. Howe's "Telegrams," one of a series of "Lyrics of the Street," and, *longo intervallo*, "Under the Snow," a posthumous poem by the late General Lander. The Rev. Homer Wilbur, A. M., contributes one of his characteristic scholarly notes to the editor concerning a curious Norse relic, which he deiphers in the most approved antiquarian fashion, and furnishes a poem by his young protégé, Hodge Biglow, "Speech of the Unfortunate Preserved Doc in Secret Caucus," making one of the cleverest of the Biglow papers.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Messrs. Shaw & Hunt have contracted with Branch & De Graw for putting on an additional story to the Mercantile Hotel. The work will commence immediately.

Another great improvement was also commenced yesterday. Messrs. Cronan, Huxtable & Sears, of New York, are about erecting on the south-east corner of Third and Roberts streets, a capacious stone block in the best style of mercantile architecture. It is to be 90 feet front by 81 feet deep, to an alley reserved from the property. It will be three stories high, besides the basement, and will contain four stores of fine dimensions and proportions.

Messrs. Mullen and Donovan have the contract for the building, and are to complete it by the 15th of October next. They commenced operations yesterday by tearing away the remains of "Simpson's old store," the first stone building, by the way, ever erected in St. Paul. It was put up in 1849.

RIVER NEWS.—The Keokuk and Frank Steele came up on La Crosse on Sunday and Sunday night, with the back mails, and a large number of passengers. The Keokuk returned down immediately, and will be in again this morning. The Steele left for La Crosse yesterday at noon.

The War Eagle left yesterday morning for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

The Favorite was in from Mankato Sunday evening, having come down in twelve hours. She will hereafter make tri-weekly trips, and will be down again so as to leave on Wednesday evening. She left last evening with a heavy freight.

The Itasca, Capt. Hurd, came in yesterday with a full freight and passenger list. She is the Prairie du Chien and Dunleith packet down this morning—punctually at seven o'clock.

The Keokuk, Capt. Hatcher, will be the La Crosse packet down this morning.

The river, after coming very near its high water mark of last year, has again commenced to fall.

The Favorite reported the Minnesota falling all the way down from Mankato.

MELODIONS.—By far the best Melodions in the United States (and for aught we know in the world) are those manufactured by Geo. A. Prince & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. This is the universal testimony of the public and more especially of the musical portion of it. With wonderful genius and ingenuity Mr. Prince has, year after year, adapted the capacity of his Melodion to all the new developments in the art of music. We can scarcely remember the list of his innovations—"Graduated Swells," "Divided Swells," "Improved Valves," etc. The firm have a branch at 43 Lake street, Chicago, to which we recommend all of those at the West who desire to buy an instrument which is the best.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Reserve Scrip—all sizes—prices.

JOHN THOMPSON BROS.

DIED. On Sunday, the 27th inst., BESSIE, daughter of M. W. and Emily Brown, aged two years, three months and twenty-one days.

Funeral to-day (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock, from the residence on St. Peter street, friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will furnish ICE to City Customers and Boats as usual during the season of 1862.

THOS. SYMONDS.

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

SELLING AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

1862 SPRING TRADE 1862

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,

Branch of Cooley & Tower, (formerly Licensors & Cooley) St. Louis, established 1843.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN FRUITS, OLDS, WINES.

LIQUORS, CIGARS, & C.

JACKSON ST. (bet. Levee & Third) ST. PAUL.

TERMS CASH.

Invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and all desiring GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES to their LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK

To which constant additions will be made.

Our connections with St. Louis and the East will enable us to

DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO OR MILWAUKEE PRICES.

Without (in many cases) adding to cover difference in cost of transportation.

J. B. SLICHTER,

Having effected an arrangement with Messrs. COOLEY, TOWER & CO. will be happy to see and serve his friends in his new position.

Saint Paul, April 29, 1862.

FRUIT. 100 packages, including Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citrus, Currants, etc., at low rates, by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE. 100 packages P. R. Havana, Coffee, Crushed, Granulated, etc., at low rates, by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

TEA. 100 chests, half chests and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H. Imperial, G. F. Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, etc., carefully selected and brought for sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

COFFEE. 100 chests, half chests and Caddies, assorted grades, Y. H. Imperial, G. F. Oolong, Eng. Breakfast, etc., carefully selected and brought for sale by COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL. WINSLOW'S LINE.

VICTORY!

[Continued from first page.]
 Rebel deserters are deserting in large numbers, swearing Union submission and returning home.

Reports from Stanton say the enemy's sick and wounded, and large trains of supplies are passing eastward by railroad.

Some half a dozen miles deep at Monterey, on the 24th instant.

From Pittsburg Landing.

REBEL DESERTERS FLOCKING INTO OUR CAMP.

Beauregard Preparing for Defense of Memphis.

NATIONAL ARMY STEADILY ADVANCING TOWARDS CORINTH.

A SKIRMISH AND REPULSE OF THE REBELS.

Sec. &c. &c.

Chicago, April 27.

Special Cairo to St. Louis passengers from Pittsburg report that on Thursday about thirty deserters from the rebel army crossed our camp and began to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborate the statement received the day before relative to the evacuation by the rebels of their present position, and asserted that Beauregard had been driven from his position of his late defense of Memphis.

Cairo, April 27.

The army is steadily advancing towards Cairo. Gen. Pope's division is on the extreme left, four miles above Pittsburg Landing. A reconnaissance in force on Thursday discovered a large force of rebels in the rear, and a battle was fought, in which the rebels were repulsed, and about 50 prisoners taken. The rebels had been retreating, but the rebels of Friday resented them again impassible.

Fort Jackson, Georgia, Taken.

SAVANNAH AT OUR MERCY.

NATIONAL PICKETS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE CITY.

New York, April 27.

The Sunday Mercury states on authority of the officers of the Union Army, that a Port Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in our possession and our pickets within four miles of Savannah.

From the Florida Coast.

FORTS BARRACANES AND MORA EVACUATED BY REBELS.

ALL OF THE COAST, EXCEPT TAMPA, CLEAR OF REBELS.

Advices per the Connection State, that the rebel force Florida has been captured by the United States Army.

Gen. Sherman and McRae have been captured by the rebels.

The Confederates brought eight ex-members of the Galveston artillery, who escaped from imprisonment.

Every port, except Tampa, on the coast of Florida is evacuated by the rebels.

Great Excitement at Norfolk.

INHABITANTS FEAR AN ATTACK BY RUSSIA.

Fort Monroe, April 27.

The Times correspondent says it is stated by contrabands that the most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and they have great fear of an attack by Russia. Nearly all the troops have gone to South Mills to repel any advance he might make.

Skirmish with Ashby's Cavalry.

Yesterday p. m., the pickets of Col. Donnelly's brigade, stationed eight miles hence, on the Gordonsville road, were attacked by a large force of Ashby's rear guard, and driven back. One man was killed and three others wounded. The reserve of the 66th Pennsylvania and a section of Hampden's battery then advanced and repulsed the rebels. They returned to a position where several of our shells burst in their midst, and a wagon was seen galloping up and carrying off their dead and wounded.

Going to the front, the rebels were driven back, and have been ordered to take up a new position nearer the town until the roads are better.

From Edisto Island.

A SKIRMISH AND ROUT OF REBELS.

New York, April 28.

A letter from Edisto Island, S. C., 18th, reports a brilliant action on St. John's Island, resulting in a total rout of 200 rebel cavalry by about 60 of our men. The party consisted of Capt. Rhine, Dr. Brittain, master's mate, Nelson, and 30 men and a howitzer from the 47th New York, 55th Pennsylvania and 31 New Hampshire regiments, under Capt. Dow, of the latter regiment.

The rebels lost about 50 killed and wounded. No one on our side was killed.

Foreign News.

St. Johns, N. F., April 28.

The steamer North American, from Liverpool April 17th, by way of London, arrived on the 18th, passed Cape Race on Sunday, and was boarded by the news agent of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The Great Eastern had been got off the ground at Millard in safety.

Provisions were quiet and steady. Consols closed on Friday at 93 3/4 for four months.

A delegation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited on Mr. Adams, the American Minister, on the 16th, and presented an address, in which the hope is expressed that the story of the rebellion would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of the strife.

The reply of Mr. Adams is described as being very satisfactory to the delegation, but the Times thinks it indicates the policy of Northern politicians, which is to have them deal according to circumstances with the slavery question.

FRANCE.—The Prince de Joinville is about publishing a pamphlet on internal politics. The work, it is said, will present the subject under new aspects. He does

not admit the invulnerability of the new vessels.

The House was flat on the 16th, and lower.

M. Mercier's Visit to Richmond.

New York, April 28.

The Washington Star says it is not only true that M. Mercier, the French Minister, did not see and converse with Dr. L. L. in Richmond, on the occasion of his recent trip to secessia, as alleged by the Richmond papers, therefore did not hold out encouragement for their presence in the current insurrection through Dr. L. L. as they also allege; and also that it is certainly true that while there he held no official communication whatever with any person in the service of the Government at Richmond and Norfolk. While there we learn he saw and conversed with many persons whom he had known here in society, including Mr. P. Bonaparte, but his intercourse with them, one and all, was wholly of an unofficial character.

The President Visits a French Frigate.

Washington, April 28.

The President visited the French frigate Cassinid to day, it being the first time a President of the United States ever went aboard a foreign vessel of war. He was received with the honors paid to crowned heads—the same as is usually shown to Emperor. The yards were manned by the crew, who shouted vive le President. Secretary Stanton and Captain Ingraham accompanied the President. The French Minister was aboard to receive the party.

Death of an Old Editor.

Pittsburg, April 27.

Mr. Crump, for more than a quarter of a century connected with the press of this city—principally attached to the Engineer—died this a. m. at his residence in Camden.

Fire.

Kewanee, Ill., April 28.

A fire here yesterday destroyed six stores. Loss \$12,000—insured \$6,000.

XXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

SENATE.—The President pro tem, presented a communication, concerning the number, ages of the slaves, &c., in the District of Columbia. The Secretary said the statistics were compiled some years ago, and were perhaps not available now. The communication was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MESSRS. KING AND SUMNER presented petitions in favor of the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, asking for a redaction of the proposed tax on tobacco.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the military committee, reported back the bill for the organization of the signal department, and moved its indefinite postponement.

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not recognize their social equality. My informant says the latter will not fight in the coming battle. The Federals have nearly surrounded them, and they consider their escape as well as the capture of Fort Pillow and Memphis still accomplished.

From the Tennessee River.

MATTERS AT PITTSBURG.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY—PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Kansas, April 27.

As might be expected, a large percentage of the army is on the sick list. Out of some regiments of five hundred men two hundred and twenty are in the hospital. Out of some of the batteries of one hundred and thirty men, thirty are in the hospital. The new recruits appear to suffer the most, although a large number of the troops engaged in the late battle, having been nearly ten days without proper food, were attacked with diarrhea and much prostration. The late wet weather has not improved them. A few fine days like the present would, however, materially benefit the health of the camp.

Yesterday, notwithstanding the storm, rode out to the front; found the advanced camps much better located. The ground was not so much water, as the day before. A week of good weather would dry up the roads considerably. Still there must be done here, there are yet to be prepared, both received, city as one of the major General Pope's division of the Western army, numbering some twenty or twenty five thousand men, arrived here this morning.

From this change in the original programme, it is evident that the plan of sending a strong column down the river has been abandoned, whether because Fort Pillow has been found to be too strong, or for other reasons, I know not. This army, accordingly, be the main force destined for the subjugation of the rebels in the South.

The army will probably wait for further reinforcements from Bell before moving. It is hard, however, to push them on, on account of the condition of the roads in all this region of country. The rains have so increased the volume of water in the river that it now runs like the tail of mill race.

Gen. Pope and staff landed last night, but the army remains on board the boats. The General appears to be in excellent health. To move his army, with all its baggage and material of war is a herculean task. The bluffs here are from sixty to seventy feet high, and are very steep, and are only surmounted through ravines which are very deep, in which the tenuous mud is more than knee deep.

The following among other Illinois regiments are here: 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 20th, 40th, 50th, 51st, 57th and 61st. They are in General Grant's Division of the army. Some of the soldiers, I notice, are still unprovided with tents, and have no shelter, and must be about as dry as one of the blankets and old overcoats are laid. They are generally about two and a half and three feet high, and are very steep, and are only surmounted through ravines which are very deep, in which the tenuous mud is more than knee deep.

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